CLAIMS

1. A composition for delivery of indomethacin consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of indomethacin on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of indomethacin and condensing the heated vapor of indomethacin to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% indomethacin degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

2. The composition according to Claim 1, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

3. The composition according to Claim 2, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

4. A composition for delivery of ketoprofen consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of ketoprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of ketoprofen and condensing the heated vapor of ketoprofen to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% ketoprofen degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

5. The composition according to Claim 4, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

6. The composition according to Claim 5, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

7. A composition for delivery of celecoxib consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of celecoxib on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of celecoxib and condensing the heated vapor of celecoxib to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% celecoxib degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

8. The composition according to Claim 7, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

9. The composition according to Claim 8, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

10. A composition for delivery of rofecoxib consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of rofecoxib on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of rofecoxib and condensing the heated vapor of rofecoxib to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% rofecoxib degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

11. The composition according to Claim 10, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

12. The composition according to Claim 11, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

13. A composition for delivery of meclofenamic acid consisting of a

condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of meclofenamic acid on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of meclofenamic acid and condensing the heated vapor of meclofenamic acid to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% meclofenamic acid degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

14. The composition according to Claim 13, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

15. The composition according to Claim 14, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

16. A composition for delivery of fenoprofen consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of fenoprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of fenoprofen and condensing the heated vapor of fenoprofen to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% fenoprofen degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

17. The composition according to Claim 16, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

18. The composition according to Claim 17, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

19. A composition for delivery of diflunisal consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of diflunisal on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of diflunisal and condensing the heated vapor of diflunisal to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% diflunisal degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

20. The composition according to Claim 19, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

21. The composition according to Claim 20, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

22. A composition for delivery of naproxen consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of naproxen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of naproxen and condensing the heated vapor of naproxen to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% naproxen degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

23. The composition according to Claim 22, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

24. The composition according to Claim 23, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

25. A composition for delivery of ibuprofen consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of ibuprofen on a solid support, having

the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of ibuprofen and condensing the heated vapor of ibuprofen to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% ibuprofen degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

26. The composition according to Claim 25, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

27. The composition according to Claim 26, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

28. A composition for delivery of flurbiprofen consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of flurbiprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of flurbiprofen and condensing the heated vapor of flurbiprofen to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% flurbiprofen degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

29. The composition according to Claim 28, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

30. The composition according to Claim 29, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

31. A composition for delivery of nabumetone consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of nabumetone on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of

nabumetone and condensing the heated vapor of nabumetone to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% nabumetone degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

32. The composition according to Claim 31, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

33. The composition according to Claim 32 wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

34. A method of producing indomethacin in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of indomethacin on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the indomethacin to form a heated vapor of the indomethacin, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the indomethacin comprising less than 5% indomethacin degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

35. The method according to Claim 34, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

36. The method according to Claim 35, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

37. A method of producing ketoprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of ketoprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the ketoprofen to form a heated vapor of the ketoprofen, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the ketoprofen comprising less than 5% ketoprofen degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

38. The method according to Claim 37, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

39. The method according to Claim 38, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

40. A method of producing celecoxib in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of celecoxib on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the celecoxib to form a heated vapor of the celecoxib, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the celecoxib comprising less than 5% celecoxib degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

41. The method according to Claim 40, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

42. The method according to Claim 41, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

43. A method of producing rofecoxib in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of rofecoxib on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the rofecoxib to form a heated vapor of the rofecoxib, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the rofecoxib comprising less than 5% rofecoxib degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

44. The method according to Claim 43, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

45. The method according to Claim 44, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

46. A method of producing meclofenamic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of meclofenamic acid on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the meclofenamic acid to form a heated vapor of the meclofenamic acid, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the meclofenamic acid comprising less than 5% meclofenamic acid degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

47. The method according to Claim 46, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

48. The method according to Claim 47, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

49. A composition for delivery of tolfenamic acid consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a coating of tolfenamic acid on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of tolfenamic acid and condensing the heated vapor of tolfenamic acid to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% tolfenamic acid degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

50. The composition according to Claim 49, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

51. The composition according to Claim 50, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

52. A method of producing fenoprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of fenoprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the fenoprofen to form a heated vapor of the fenoprofen, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the fenoprofen comprising less than 5% fenoprofen degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

53. The method according to Claim 52, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

54. The method according to Claim 53, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

55. A method of producing diflunisal in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of diflunisal on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the diflunisal to form a heated vapor of the diflunisal, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the diflunisal comprising less than 5% diflunisal degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

56. The method according to Claim 55, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

57. The method according to Claim 56, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

58 A method of producing tolfenamic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of tolfenamic acid on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the tolfenamic acid to form a heated vapor of the tolfenamic acid, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce

aerosol particles of the tolfenamic acid comprising less than 5% tolfenamic acid degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

59. The method according to Claim 59, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

60. The method according to Claim 60, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

61. A method of producing naproxen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of naproxen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the naproxen to form a heated vapor of the naproxen, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the naproxen comprising less than 5% naproxen degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

62. The method according to Claim 61, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

63. The method according to Claim 62, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

64. A method of producing ibuprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of ibuprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the ibuprofen to form a heated vapor of the ibuprofen, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the ibuprofen comprising less than 5% ibuprofen degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

65. The method according to Claim 65, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

66. The method according to Claim 65, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

67. A method of producing flurbiprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of flurbiprofen on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the flurbiprofen to form a heated vapor of the flurbiprofen, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the flurbiprofen comprising less than 5% flurbiprofen degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

68. The method according to Claim 67, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

69. The method according to Claim 69, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

70. A method of producing nabumetone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating of nabumetone on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the nabumetone to form a heated vapor of the nabumetone, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the nabumetone comprising less than 5% nabumetone degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

71. The method according to Claim 70, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

72. The method according to Claim 71, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.